NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1886.-TWELVE PAGES.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE. BARTINGTON LIKELY TO SUPPORT THE

TURIES ONLY ON HOME RULE. Roglish Parties Brenking Into Groups-Mr. Gindelme's Perewell Dinners-Light Needs od on the Friendition Trenty-A Rustle's Joke at Berbert Gindstone's Expense-

Sir Charles Urged on His Fatal Course by Lady Diske-France's Hero of the Hour, Copyright, 1880, by Tan Sun Printing and Publishing London, July 24.—The position of the

Union Liberals here toward the Conservatives at this moment bears a curious resemblance to the position of the War Demograts toward Mr. zincoin's Government during the civil war, with this essential difference; that the stress of civil war does not exist here to com-press the Union Liberals into outright Conservatives. While it would undoubtedly gratify the Conservatives, who must now form a Government, to secure the conversion of some twenty Union Liberals into outright Conservatives, the Union Liberal leaders perceive that the near political future will be very cloudy, and it is probable that it would be for them to stand together, aloof from the Conservatives upon all questions save the one upon which the recent contest was fought A grance at the composition of the new House

of Commons shows that by doing this the Union Liberals will put themselves into a position not unlike that of the Parnellites in the last Parliament. Mr. Parnell was unhorsed in the Parnellites' saddle. Nobody sees this more plainly than Lord Hartington himself, and there were sundry conferences at Devonshire House between the Marquis and several of his chief followers, wherein he made this plainly

vere the HartIngton Liberals to join the Salisbury outrights they would leave Mr. Chamberlain, to whom they owe many obligations, at the mercy of the Gladstone Radicals. Mr. Chamberlain cannot become a Conservative, as he stands between the Hartington Liberals on one side and the Labouchere Radicals on the other, and it will be possible for him, perhaps, to make his own terms, in certain contingencies, with the latter. If the Hartington Liberals were to vanish into the Tory line, the Labouchere Radicals might expect, as one of them said to me the other day, to get Chamberlain back, not on his own terms, but on theirs. All this means, as you will see, that in England parties are breaking into groups as they have long

since broken up in France.
For the moment the Conservative party seems to be solid. Its numbers, its great succoss in the recent elections, the personal strength with the country of its recognized chief, Lord Salisbury, all contribute to give it this apparent solidity as it confronts the Liberal party, which is shattered into the Gladstone group, the Hartington group, the Chamberiain group, and the Labouchere group. So long as the Irish question holds the field the Hartington group certainly, and the Chamberlain group probably, will act with the Tory party and maintain the Salisbury Government.

Suppose a new question, such, for example, as the question of disestablishment, should be forced into the foreground, would the Conservatives present the same apparent solidity upon that question? This may well be doubted. There is a good deal of effervescence among the younger Conservatives upon this and other analogous questions, and of course it would be premature to speak of any of these questions as burning questions; but the fires are ready for lighting on some, and busy hands are plling laggels together on others. Bo it behooves a prudent public man like Lord Hartington, with prestige as yet unbroken, of a great historic family, and with influence behind him, to go slowly in the way of coalitions. This he assuredly means to do, and it will be no fault of his if my friend Labouchere's ex-ultation over dishing the Whigs proves to be

entirely well founded.

The Whigs certainly do not regard themselves as being dished, and Mr. Clamberlain and his group have plain and very cogent reasons for desiring that the Whige may not, for a senson yet, he dished. For the present it may sured. I think that Lord Salisburg will take hold of power, not as a ruler, but as an ally of the Whigs. It will depend in no small degree upon the tact and judgment shown by the Irish leaders on both sides of the Atlantic how long this alliance will last, for if anything can convert the alliance into an amalgamation it will be a lack of tact and judgment on the part of those leaders.

I see with much satisfaction that you think twice about the extradition convention just hatched before once endorsing it. The negotiations which led up to that convention ought to be made public and fairly considered before the treaty is finally acted upon by the Senate. for whatever the technical proprieties in such matters may be the substantial interests involved are too weighty to be trifled with at such a time as this, and there is grave reason to fear thatithe Irish leaders who denounced the whole project have very substantial reasons for their

ourse.
The irretrievable ruin of Sir Charles Dilke, which has just been consummated, is to be re-gretted on public grounds, because he was one of the very few English public men who had fitted themselves to deal with the interests in volved in such negotiations, and I believe he would have shown himself capable of handling even dynamite without damaging either the rights of American citizens or the interests of Irish liberty and progress. That he must now disappear finally and, forever from public life is unquestionable, and that he has no one but himself to thank for it makes the dismal matter more, and not less, dismal. Those of his friends who were most familiar with the whole story were most urgent last year that he should abandon England for a time, and let matters go by. The event shows that in giving this advice they considered the interests of decency and civilization not less certainly than those of Dilke and the lady whom he made his wife. and who has unfortugately urged him forward ever since their marriage upon the course which has now carried him beyond the reach of help, and the Times to-day utters with unrelenting severity what has been said all over

London for three days.

A distinguished public man who served with Ditke in the Foreign Office and who fully appreciates his ability, said to me last Wednesday after reading the report of the divorce procoedings: "What is there left for Dilke to do? Is there anything for him now but this?"drawing his fore finger rapidly and expressive-

ly across his throat.

For the moment Mr. Gladstone ceases to occupy the public mind. He is, to be sure, giving farewell dinners at his Downing street house. but he makes no sign of his future programme. This. perhaps, is a tolerably clear indication that he understands the situation better than most of his supporters, and certainly better than his telephonic son, Harbert, who made two or three speeches recently which force me to tell a tale told by one of the Liberal Unionlets from the west of England at Lord Harting-

ton's conference yesterday: Herbert was sent down by his fether to oppose the return of this member to Parliament unsuccessfully, I should add. When he arose

elector. "Ye bean't the ilon, but only an ass in the lion's skin."

Paris is subsiding, like London, into its sum mer repose. Mrs. and Miss McLane start today for Spa, where Mr. McLane will join then after the adjournment of Congress. I suppose he is at home, for he takes his duties seriously and watches affairs in America very closely. As to French polities, they centre more and

more about Gen. Boulanger, who is not only the popular hero of the moment, but is the ob jective point of more intrigues, probably, than any other man in Europe.

The atention of the Legitimists has been taken up for the past week with the obsequies at Turin of a lady whose death recalls one of the most romantic episodes of the restoration. This lady was the Princess de Lucinge, the aunt of Gen. Charette, and the daughter by an English wife, a Miss Brown, of the Duc de Berri, the Dauphin, whose assassination at the door of the opera house left the unborn Comte de Chambord to inherit the obstinacy, rights, and exile of his grandfather, Charles X. When the Duo de Berri was dying from his wound, the Duchess sent for his two little daughters by his English wife, for he was really mar-ried, and in his presence promised to take care of them, a promise which she loyally kept. One of them married Gen. Charette, the father of the present gallant soldier and true Catholic of that name, and the other married the Prince de Lucinge. Charles X. bestowed upon both the children titles of nobility, and the right inherited by his representatives to bear the royal arms of France without the bar sinister.

William Henry Hunlbert.

DILKE WILL GO TO FRANCE.

He Dare Not Face the Threatened Trial for Perjury-To Leave England To-morrow. LONDON, July 24.-Sir Charles Dilke will leave England on Monday. His friends are still urging him to remain and face the threatened prosecution against him. The leading Liberal organs concur in demanding his trial for perjury, even at the cost of reopening the flood gates of disgusting details. The law officers of the Crown will delay their decision as to the prosecution, and Sir Charles will have plenty of time to remove himself from English juris-

diction, as there is a strong official disincil-

nation to push the matter further. The public curiosity in regard to Mrs. Virginia Crawford is somewhat singular. Thousands of photographs of the heroine of the loathsome drama have been sold. Most of them are spurious, the enterprising but unscrupulous photographers evidently knowing the commercial advantage of beauty in such cases, and flattering the original accordingly. However, the question of Mrs. Crawford's title

However, the question of Mrs. Crawford's title to good looks is not entirely settled even among those who have seen her in person. The spectators in the court room were heard to hold frequent debate over the question. "Is she netty?"

It is admitted at least that she is comely, with a fresh and blooming complexion, blue eyes, and full figure. Her cheek bones are rather too high. She has a pleasant voice, low but clear. Her artiess and intenuous manner contrasts strangely with the immoral nature revealed by her admissions in evidence.

Dilke's servant Sarah, the go-b-tween, has been a handsome woman in her time. She is now 42, and decidedly pusse. She has ruidy cheeks, a dark complexion, and brilliant black eyes.

eyes.

Mrs. Rogerson, another of Dilke's alleged mistresses, is of spare figure and nervous temperament, with mear cut features and an oval face.

parament, with dear cut location and an object and a constant and parament. Lady Dilke was present during only part of the proceedings on two days. Her stern, strong features, broad, almost manly brow, and firm set lips give the impression of a domineering character, and seem to confirm the report that she forced her husband to reopen the case.

After Capt. Foreter had testified on Thursday Sir Charles Dike said to him:

Whe will much next week in Paris!"

"Whenever you please," Forster replied, calmiy.

calmiy.
The Times, commenting on the Crawford-Dilke case, says:

Dilko case, asys:

Sir Charles Dilke proclaimed his innocence and challenged inquiry. He was taken at his word, and the decision is against him. The result will cause no wonder, it is best to rass in silence the paraionless mediness, worthy of values, which was the subject of the inquiry. This is a miserable close to a useful public career, out the public aspect of the case cannot be passed over. The letter of the former to his electors forbids it. If the jury was right there has been deliberate, systematic, and renewed per jury, even, possibly, substruction of perjury, and a conspiracy on a senie rarely winessed. It is incumbent on those responsible for the administration of the orininal law to consider carefully and hencetty what their duty is in the circumstances. It would be unfortunated and pretax should be given to the notion that there is one law for the poor and another for the rich.

The Telegraph says: .

concinsion of the jury, without many as groved all the deplorable incidents of the story.

The Standard says:

The Issue of the trial leaves the character of Dilke, as far as his original turplinds is concerned in a worse pitcht than before. He effort to disprove served only to substantize the accusations of Mrs. Crawford. There are very few of times who are most firmly persuaded of the justice of the vector who do not feel commisseration strongling with condemnation when they contempate the terrible pensive Julke has pain for his offence, again before the eyes of his county men this most sea and revolting episode. He mit his will have despaired of his ing down the teurouth so fanato his honor, but it was still in his power not to argravate his offence and misiortune by enallenging a renewal of the inquiry. None will deay that the evidence fully justified an adve se verifiet, or that it left the honest jurymen no room whatever for heatstion. The Post says:

It is a story of unutterable shame, and the sooner is buried in oblivion the better.

SALISBURY GOKS TO OSBORNE.

Ble Substitute for Home Rule-The New Prenter in Peeble Heat h.

LONDON, July 24 .- Lord Salisbury called apon Lord Hartington this morning and held an bour's conference with him. Lord Hartington promised Lord Salisbury a friendly support, but declined to join the Conservative Government. Lord Randolph Churchill subsequently held a conference with Lord Salisbury. Lord Salisbury at 11% o'clock this morning

started for Osborne to receive the Queen's command to form a Government. He took with him a provisional scheme for a Cabinet purely Conservative, except that the Duke of Argyll will receive an offer of Presidency of Council. Mr. Goschen's place in the Ministry is not yet allotted. Lord Salisbury is anxious to make the Government strong in rest set to leaders in

allotted. Lord Salisbury is anxious to make the Government strong in restrict to leaders in the House of Commons. He wishes Sir Richard Assheton Cross and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to accept peerages, thus disposing of those printing that not altogether jopular, members of the party, so as to enable the offices which would naturally fail to them to be given to moderate liborals.

Lord Salisbury's health is so poor that it will be absolutely necessary for him to be relieved of all but the most general direction of affairs. The course of treatment which he has undergone at the waters of Royat has failed to effect the desired undeforation of this complaint. His whole physical aspect contradicts the reports of his recovery. His rait is feeble, his stoop is more marked, the effort of ascending was rais exhausting, and the eareful observer detects other symple as of tremature decay. The anxiety under which he is laboring in his present efforts to effect indissoluble union with Lord Hartinston's followers has undoubtedly listice impaired his heath.

List a ght's conference with the Unionist cheir resulted in an agreement that there shall be no attempt to force upon the Government Lord Hartinston's idea in regard to Irish government. The plan prepared by Lord Salisbury for the last Parliament, before the Conservation of country loaries in England, Ireland, and Scotland, having full powers of local administration, but without legislative functions. This with be revived.

LONDON. July 24. - The managing director of -unsuccessfully, I should add. When he arose to address his rural constituency, and was an anounced as Mr. Gladstone, a stalwart old farmer, after seanning his features carefully, salled out: "Ye be main young for Mr. Gladstone!" To which Hurbert replied, explaining that he was not his faiher, but had only come to represent him.

"Ahi I understand," responded the busoils been rejected."

THE LEADERS OF CONGRESS. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MEN WHO

LEAD OPINION IN THE HOUSE. artisle, Randall, and Morrison of the Dom

nernile Steering Committee, and Renamist Helman; and Reed, Hisenek, Mckinley, and Butterworth on the Republican Side —How They Look and Speak in Public. WASHINGTON, July 24 .- The evolution of a

new House of Representatives from a condition of chaos and confusion into a state of discipling and tractability is an interesting study. When the Forty-ninth Congress met in December about one-half of the 325 members had never seen one another before. A majority of them were men of unknown and untried powers, possessing, perhaps, all sorts of latent possibilities. There were old heads here and there to be sure, who had been long at the front as eaders, but there was no telling whether they would continue to lead, or whether there would be master minds among the new element that would contest leadership with them. Seven months had not passed away before a majority of these 325 men assembled in caucus and placed the absolute control of the business of the House in the hands of three men-Carlisle, Randall, and Morrison. Had these three leaders attempted at the beginning of the session to assume such despotic powers as they now have there would almost have been a revolution. Yet to-day they have these powers actually threat upon them againt their own wishes. Could a better tribute be paid to the genius of leadership than that?



JOHF G. CARLISER.

The head of this steering committee, as it is called, is the Speaker, of course, but Mr. Carisle would be a member of the committee were he not Speaker. There is no man in the House more universally liked and respected by Republicans and Democrats alike than John Griffin Carlisle. He is not an orator; he has no personal magnetism; he is not pushing and self-assertive, nor does he impress one, as does Mr. Randali, as being a man of rugged force. He is a quiet, modest, unassuming gentleman, who has made his way to the front among more brilliant men simply on his merits as a man of shining in-tegrity, sincere earnestness, and strong common sense. His abilities, of course, are of a high order, but these alone would not have made him the foremost man in the House without the other qualities that have been named. Mr. Carlisle's sense of fairness and udicial bent of mind make him an excellent presiding officer. There have been men in the Speaker's chair who were better parliamentarians, and who could despatch business more rapidly, but no man, since Henry Clay's time at least, ever gave more satisfaction to men of all parties than the Kentuckian who now holds the gavel.

Mr. Carlisle is one of those unfortunate men whose pictures libel them. When he gets be-fore the camera his face comehow loses its expression and the result is the representation of a very plain featured, smooth shaven, cierical looking gentleman with no particular ex-pression of countenance or suggestion of remarkable intelligence. He is not a remarkably fine-looking man at best, but when he is speaking in public, or is engaged in private conver-sation his blue eyes kindle and his manner beomes so earnest that the plainness of countenance disappears and he becomes almost

handsome. Mr. Carlisie is a man of more delicate physique than the average Kentuckian. He is about 5 feet 11 inches tail and weights, perhaps. 160 pounds. He is sightly stone-shouldered. His face is always pais and gives token that his beauth is not of the firmest. He has a strong voice which may be heard all over the House when he talks from the Speaker's chair or from his place on the floor. It is not the voice of the trained orator. It is rather harsh and mechanical, and its intonations are monetoneous. He speaks with very little gesture, usually holding a piece of paper or crumpled envelope in his right hand and swinging it slightly when he becomes warmed up with his subject. In all the years Mr. Carlisle above in pushed life he has never indulged in personalities, either in the House or on the stump. The writer stond beside a prominent Republican politician at Coumbus, Ohio, in the campaism of 1881, when Mr. Carlisle addressed a large meeting there. Oarl Sonurz and other speakers were then roaming about the State pouring out torrents of invective against Mr. Blaine as a man, and saying very little about the underlying principles of the two parties that were contending for supremacy in the Government. Mr. Carlies sooke for perhaps an hour and a half without once descending to personalities, it was a lofty and statesmanike presentation of the reasons which, in his option, should lead to a change of Adulnistration. There was not a word in his speech to which any honest Republican could take excention, and yet it was a masteriy arraigument of the siorteomings of the Republican party, and a fair and just statement, or a mean sentence in it. It is one of the most dangerous speeches for the Republicans that some of the greatest speeches I were heard. There was not a sneer, or a false statement, or a mean sentence in it. It is one of the most dangerous speeches for the Republicans that some description to his deductions, but it is nighty hard to answer such as a could have charged that it was the speech of a polit

Did you ever know John to fall in anything be undertook?" was the spirited reply.

The man whom Speaker Carlisis has made his lieutecant and leader on the floor of the House. William R. Morrison, is one of the most interesting figures in contemporary politics.

Except by name he is very little known to the

country at large. He is not in demand as a campaign speaker, and his personality has not been impressed on the country. He first be-



came prominent here about the time the Portyfitti Congress came in, when he managed the
successful campagn of the Hon. Michael C,
Kerr for the Speakership, although he had
been a member of the House since the Thirtyeighth Congress. Col. Morrison has the reputation of being a skilled campaign organizer
and manager, but as a tactician and parliamentary leader in the House of Representatives he has not been very successful,
considering the opportunities he enjoyed
under Carlisle's administration. Morrison
never conciliates. He holds that the man who
is not for him at the outset is an enemy to be
doatt with accordingly, and he hits him with a
club on the first opportunity. He is bold, aggressive, and self-confident. He takes advice
from nobody except Carlisle, and does not always follow that. Carlisle has always acted as
a sort of brake upon his impetuosity, and has
kept him from going to extremes on many occasions when it would have been disastrous to
him had he had his own way.

Mr. Morrison is a very poor speaker, and cuts
an insignificant figure on the floor of the
House. His voice is thin and busky, and he
often labors hard to find words to cenvey his
ideas. He is ill at ease on his feet. He usually
steps into the aisle and braces himself by putting a hand on the deak on either side of him,
supporting his swaying body in this way. He
is not quick at repartee, and a viclous opponent like Reed of Maine can very easily
get him rattied. He is full of fight
and pluck, however, and never surrenders.
If the opposition wants to filibuster through
an all night session, or make a week of it, Morrison is readly for the contest of endurance.
Extraordinary stubbornness is the one quality
that he and Randail possess in commen, and it
makes them in a great degree the men they
are, Socially, Col. Morrison is companionable
and likeable. His manners are unpolished,
and to strangers he is sometimes curt and
branch has heard were hopelessly tangled,
and his rusty, country-made clothes were
wrinked and bagge.



At the beginning of every session for the past four or flev years it has been the fashion for new Western and Southern men who do not like the great leannsylvania commoner's tariff views to get ogether and tell how they are geing to get along for the dutre without Sand III. Emission of the father without Sand III. Emission of the men the Benecratic Representatives not in caucus to poor their issues that Sand Isandal would be one of the men chosen to determine what legislation should be had in the closing days of the men chosen to determine what legislation should be had in the closing days of the men chosen to determine what legislation should be had in the closing days of the men should be had in the closing days of the should be seen for the past filters years. Even Mr. Morrison, backed by the Niesker and by the entire organization of the House very fee. He was a should be made the comparison of the House should be made the seen for the past filters years. Even Mr. Morrison, backed by the Niesker and by the emission of the House of the House of the men for the legislation had made the man he is. He never showed his powers to so good an advantage as back in the fast when the kepublicans had a two-thirds magnity in Cartain figure in these days, and the lapublicans who could keep up with him in a contest of endurance were very few. His flight against the infamous Force bill will lone be a memorable page in our Consensation and as II is only new and then in these latter days that he is pressed hard enough to be will make some of the stress of his past should be a seen and the past of the his could fire. He is cool, phiegmatic, and imperturbable on ordinary occasions and keeps his beast lightly back and his black eyes flash wi

ernment by striking off a million here and a million there, but by reducing the multitude of small items that amount to millions in the aggregate. Vice-President Hendricks never said a truer word than that Holman was worth \$25,000,000, a year to the Treasury as long as ne stayed in Congress. He bids fair to stay a great many years yet. He has just been renominated for the twelfth time, and will be elected, of course. Mr. Holman is not one of the orators of Congress. His voice is thin and high-nitched, and not strong in tone. He cannot be heard across the chamber. He stands at his deak when talking, and nervously twirls his speciacles by way of gesture. He never speaks unless he has something to say, and the mem-



bers always cluster about him to catch every word, for they know that it is ten to one he is going to expose some bit of jebbery in an -appropriation bill. Mr. Holman is 64 years of age, spars and lean. His thin, dark brown hair is liberally streaked with gray, and the stubby bit of beard on his chin is grayer still. His eyes are small and deep sunken; his cheek bones high and prominent. He chews tobaceo incessantly. He dresses plainly. At this season of year he wears an alpaca contand dark trousers. He wears an old-fashioned standing collar, with black stock, and altogether is a very good type of the Indiana stateman of the old school. He is a close altendant on these closing days of the season, and wos to the jobber who presumes to launch his little scheme any of these warm afternoons on the supposition that the old man is asieen.

When the Democrats have a caucus and select their steering committee, the R-publicans also have to get together and arrango some sort of a programme of action for themselves for the critical closing days of the session. There are measures which they always want to defeat or push, and at such times they must have leaders as well as the Democrats. The three men to whem the Republicans look at this juncture are Reed, Hiscock, and McKinley. These men do not always pull together in harness any better than Morrison and Randail, but the existencies of parties make them pretty tractable, and they do good work.

but the existencies of parties make them pretty tractable, and they do good work.



Thomas B. Reed of Maine is probably the best-known man on the Republican side of the House. He is a striking figure, as viewed from the galleries, when he is in his seat, and when he rises to speak, with his dark blue eyes twinkling with mischief and a smile ripping arross his round, full-moon face, everynody knows that there is going to be some fun. Reed's manner of speaking is very peculiar. He always speaks in reply to something that has been said on the other side. He begins by leaning forward in his seat and eccking his left car, which seems to be the most acute, over toward the gentleman who is addressing he liouse. He slowly gets on his feet, and stands by his desk a moment, with his head still inclined toward the speaking memier. Then he always strees or four long street down the atalo, and stops like a pointer and cocks his head and listens again. When the member sits down Reed raises his fat hand, like a boy at school asking to go out, and attracts the Speaker's attention. The very first syllable he utters rips through the chamber

like a boy at school asking to go out and attracts the Speaker's attention. The very first syllable he utters rips through the chamber like a buzz saw that has struck a nine knot. What a voice it is! Could Dr. Holmes have had Tom Reed in mind when he described Sins Peckham's voice? That neculiar, acid, penetrating tone, thickened with a nasal twang, which not rarely becomes hereditary after three or four generations raised upon east winds salt fish, and large white-bellied pickled cucumbers."

Any one would suspect it after hearing Reed talk, Reed is not good for along speech. He is a quarter horse, and can do his best work in five minutes. He is not very clever as a majority lender, but he is a terror when he is in a minority, and can lay bare the week spots in the tactice of the opposition without exposing himself to attacks in return. There is nobody in the House on either side who can fonce with Reed in an encounter of wits without getting the worst of it. Sunset Ove came near r to it than any other man. The ordinary routine of legislation is dull and prosy to Reed, and he grows lazy under it. If there could be a free fight.

worst of it. Suns-to-a value y routine of legis any other man. The ordinary routine of legis lation is dull and prosy to Reed, and he grow lazy under it. If there could be a free figh every day in the House it would stimulate him like champagne. But, all in all, he is a may you want to keep your eye on pretty steadily



The Hon. Frank Histock is wholly a different type of man obysically and manielly from Mr. Reed. He is one of the best informed legislators in the House, and a very clever rollitician as well. He is at his best in desling with questions of tariff and finance and kindred topics. He does not employ Reel's weapons, wit and ridicule, but confines himself to straightforward statements of facts. He has some manorisms that defract from his impressiveness as a speaker. He walks up and down the alise like a Captain on the quarterdeck, and tosses his arms about and throws his lexurisht and fluffy heir about on his head in wild disorder. Barring these little eccentricities, he is an interesting speaker, and always commands attendon when he has anything to say. Mr. Hiscock is a man of atriking appearance. There is an air of indolence and studied negligence about him that makes the ladies in the galleries always ask who that fall, hundson man is with his wavy gray heir and dreamy eyes and satior tie. Mr. Hiscock usually dresses in a dark gray suit. His waistenst is cut low and shows an expanse of white lines, across which the ends of his neckle hang carelessly.

Major William McKinley of Ohio is one of the youngest men who ever achieved leadership in Congress. He is only 41 years ond, and has been in Congress since 1879, with the exception of one term, when he lost his seat in a contested election. McKinley is more of an orator than any of the other leaders of the House. He has been in kened to Stephen A. Douglas in appearance. McKinley is about of Douglas has possented to Stephen A. Douglas in appearance. McKinley is about of Douglas sature, but is not so thick set as the great Himpolsian was. He has been in kened to Stephen A. Douglas in appearance. McKinley is about of Douglas's stature, but seed and ful-chested, and when he wares eloquent in speech he seems to increase in stature, or at least he impresses an audience with the idea that he is a big man. He has a fine classio profile, straight regular features, bisck eyes,



W. W. M'RINLEY.

w. w. m'einter.

breast. He has a musical well-modulated voice, and graceful and easy manners. He makes few gestures, and has none of the atage rant that is seen in some of the old-school Western orators. He is one of the most effective political speakers in the country. Once or two-litical speakers in the country. Once or two-litical speakers in which he deals with the publican speech, in which he deals with the Democrats with gentle railery that is enjoyed on both sides of the House. He is the strongest tariff speaker on the Republican side, and is well informed on all financial questions. Major McKiniey's friends are enthusiasile over his rapid advancement, and are predicting that he will be the next Republican Governor of Ohio, or Henry B. Payne's successor in the United States Senate.



There is a fourth Republican leader in the House who should be grouped with the others. His name is Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio, He is nearly as caustic tongued as Tom Reed, and is a better all-around fighter. He is the quickest man at repartee in the House. He is a man of large frame, like Frank Hiscock, and, like all big men, has a great advantage in the House by reason of his physical bulk. He can stand in the tack row of seats and be seen and heard all over the House. He is an impetuous 200-words-a-minute orator when wound up. Mr. Butterworth is 46 years old, has brown hair, slightly sprinkled with gray, little tuits of beardon his cheeks and a slight moustache. He has brown eyes that soarkle with humor, and la the personification of good nature. He is one of the liveliest after-dinner talkers in Washington, and is universally popular.

MORE VETOES COMING.

Six Important Measures that are Almost Certain to be Brjected.

WASHINGTON, July 24 .- While it is the habit of reople to abuse Congress, and this one in passed this session than at any previous one in the history of the Government, and the statutes at large will be thickest in the long list. There have been very few bad bills passed, and, although the President has vetoed one hundred or more of a private nature, the worst that can be said against them is that Congress erred on the side of generosity and justice. There have been no jobs in this Congress, and, sithough a great deal has not been done that ought to have been done, there is very little that should be undone. The President and his party in Congress are very lar apart on one great public question, and he has to depend upon the Republicans to sustain his financial policy, but each is willing to submit the differences to the judgment of the people.

Those who know the mind of the President believe that he will veto six of the most crominent measures now penaling in Congress, if they ever reach him—the River and Habor, the Sundry Civil, and the Defletency Appropriation bills, the Mexican Pension bil, the Oleomargarine bill, and the Morrison resolution to reduce the surplus. The fate of these measures doesnot upon the amendments that may be made in the Senate, Nearly all of them have been repeatedly discussed in Cabinet meeting, and the President has freely expressed his views upon what he considers improper items in them. The financial provisions in the appropriation bills, as well as the Morrison resolution, are directly antagonistic to the policy he has repeatedly urged upon Congress, while the liver and Harbor bill is considered too extraugant. He may conclude to sign the latter, and send in an explanatory message, saying that he considers the expenditure of the money appropriated for certain useless works as discretionary with the Secretary of War, and giving notice that it will not be used, but it is more probable that the will not be used, but it is more probable that the will not be used, but it is more probable to a gent for certain useless works as discretionary with the Secretary of War, and giving notice that it will not be used, but it is more probable that the will not be used, but it is more probable to a gent of certain useless works as discretionary with the Secretary of War, and giving notice that it will not be used, but it is more probable to a gent of certain of each of another, and is considered certain of receiving a voto.

FAMINE AMONG FISHERMEN. and, sithough a great deal has not been done that ought to have been done, there is very

FAMINE AMONG FISHERMEN.

Many People Dying of Starvation in Newfoundland and Labrador.

St. John's, N. F., July 24.—The greatest suffering imaginable prevails along the northern coasts of Newfoundland. So far 150 persons have died of starvation, while fully 2,500 are on its verge. There are still no signs of the ice breaking up for 300 or 400 miles. Relief from the Government will be afforded. In one settlement of 42 persons 24 died during June. In another village of 16 families, comprising 53 persons, 11 have died from coid and destitution, while in another of 12 families, consisting of 72 persons, 32 have died.

Ottawa, July 24.—The Hon, A. F. Widdell of the Nowfoundland Government arrived last night for the purpose of Interviewing the Government as to extending aid to the starving fishermen on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador. Mr. Widdell tells an agonizing tails to the prevalent local distress, owly g to there being no fishing through the ice not breaking ag. Winter sets in in Cetober, and the outlook for the poor people is terrible if ready aid is not forthcoming. one settlement of 42 persons 24 died during

Arrested on his Arrival Here.

Ole Hanson was a Norwegian farmer, and by thrift he prospered. Beverace, however, led him to raise money from the Boe Savings Bank of Christians, and then he set sail for America. He was arrested at Castle Garden yesterd yes he landed from the steamer liecas with 900 other immigrants. Dentry Marsial Bernhard Book him before Commissionsr shields, who held him for examination

Henry Prouse Cooper Heard of Agato. A reminiscence of Henry Prouse Cooper, the lively Broadway tailor, who was charged with insanity several years not, was furnished yesterday at the City Hail by means of a red flag and an attention sale of his interest in the lease of 200 Fifth avenue. The sale was on merscenting obtained by within Flagg. Jersmall O'Rourke bought the interest for \$200.

Haytt Re-elects Gen. Salomon.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, July 15 .- Gen. Salomon has been reclected President of the republic for seven years from May, 1887. The event was followed by popular

Have You bmeked The Gypsy Queen Cigarettes? If not, ire them and be convinced that they are the purest and mindest ever made.-Adr.

BROKE HIS VOWS AND WED.

SECRET MARRIAGE OF THE REV. FA THER SHERMAN OF RED HOOK.

The Young Priest and Miss Tillie McCoy, his Old Love, Wake Up Paster Schnelder at Night, and he Makes them Man and Wife-

Young William J. Sherman, the son of Michael Sherman, a wealthy builder of 165 Warren street, Brooklyn, went a courting pretty blue-eyed Tillie McCoy, the belle, of her neighborhood, five years ago. He was an as-siduous lover, and drove every rival from the field. He thought he was solid in her affec-tions then, and proposed marriage. She confessed that she liked him very much, but she declined to have him because she was too young to marry yet and because his ways were a trifle too wild for a husband.

He vainly tried to persuade her to change her mind. He went home and rather surprised his father, who had always wanted him to study for the priesthood, by announcing his willing-ness to do so. He studied diligently, was regularly ordained several years ago, and became, with the Rev. Hugh Hand, an a-sistant under the Rev. William J. Lane at the Church of the Visitation, in Red Hook, South Brooklyn.

Meanwhile the young priest resumed his visits to the house of his former sweetheart in Douglass street. He became very popular in Red Hook, as he had a joily disposition and was fond of sport and good fellowship. He was often seen going toward the bay with his fishing rod on his shoulder, and at such times his parishioners, as they passed him and politely bowed or greeted him with a hearty "Good day to you, father," invariably wished him a big eatch. He was fond of riding on the street

cars, and several variety of the constraint of t

BISMARCE, July 24.-A report that 4,500 Stong indians at Pine Bidge Agency are about to leave the agency has caused some excitement, although it is not believed the Indians will carry out their threat. The cause of the trauble is the am ouncement that the Indians are to be disarmed and their rations reduced. Up diams are to be disarmed and their rations reduced. Up to the present time they have been received at rations for 7.988 indiams, but the recent council disables that there are only 4.888 at the release they disable that there are only 4.888 at the release they disable the fractions were to be reduce a little ratio taken, the indiams prepared to leave the agency and ratio for themselves. The news was communicated to standing Books, where sixting built and thenke of olderers are and the people have for red that they might be groused by the action of their relatives at firm Ridge. There is no doubt of the examperation of the Pine Ridge Indiams as the proposed action of the Government.

Three Accidents at a New Haven Fire. New Haven, July 24. The New Haven Saw Mill Company's works on Chapel and East streets were burned to day. The company has been in the hamla of a receiver since March, 1983. The loss simulated Sig., 0.40 with \$2.4,600 instraints. William Daley, a freman fed from a root, and is in a critical condition. O'Neil another freman, fell into a heap of blazing associations was terribly furned, and an fixing who was conting of from a high fence fell over backward, and trusc his collar bons.

Nothing Like It.

There is no such other compensation of news or mirror of contractory histor, as Tax Wassiy Non Si a year. Cance of wonk stommen, indecession, dyspajata, res